



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 5, 1992

Jan W. Baran, Esquire
Wiley, Rein & Fielding
1776 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

RE: MUR 2314
National Republican
Senatorial Committee
James L. Hagen, as treasurer

Dear Mr. Baran:

On March 10, 1992, the Federal Election Commission ("the Commission") found probable cause to believe that the National Republican Senatorial Committee ("the NRSC") and James L. Hagen, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 434(b) and 11 C.F.R. § 110.6(d)(2) by failing to report as contributions from the NRSC \$71,627.33 in earmarked contributions transmitted to Jim Santini for Senate through the 1986 Direct-To operation, and by failing to report as contributions from the NRSC \$32,575 in earmarked contributions transmitted to Jim Santini for Senate by means of NRSC checks through the 1986 Majority '86 operation. The Commission also found probable cause to believe that the NRSC and James L. Hagen, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 434(b) and 11 C.F.R. § 106.1 by failing to report as contributions to Jim Santini for Senate unreimbursed costs related to unsuccessful solicitations for the portion of the 1986 Direct-To Auto program which solicited contributions to Jim Santini for Senate, and solicitation costs for the Direct-To and Majority '86 programs related to contributions which were successfully redesignated, but not including the unsuccessful costs of general party fundraising in programs where the contributors were called back. Further, the Commission found probable cause to believe that the NRSC and James L. Hagen, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441a(h) with respect to the above unreported contributions. The Commission determined to take no further action against the NRSC and James L. Hagen, as treasurer, with regard to any violations of 2 U.S.C. § 434(b) and 11 C.F.R. § 106.1 as a result of failures to report as contributions to Jim Santini for Senate costs related to solicitations for the Trust and Miscellaneous Conducting operations.

On the above date the Commission considered other recommendations made by the General Counsel, but there was an insufficient number of votes to find probable cause to believe that the NRSC and James L. Hagen, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C.

Figure 1 illustrates the steps of the proposed algorithm for finding a minimum spanning tree. The process starts with a graph with 6 nodes and 7 edges. The algorithm iteratively selects edges with the minimum weight, avoiding cycles and ensuring no node has a degree greater than 2. The steps are as follows:

- (a) Initial graph with 6 nodes and 7 edges.
- (b) Select edge (1,2) with weight 1.
- (c) Select edge (2,3) with weight 1.
- (d) Select edge (3,4) with weight 1.
- (e) Select edge (4,5) with weight 1.
- (f) Select edge (5,6) with weight 1.
- (g) Select edge (1,3) with weight 2.
- (h) Select edge (2,4) with weight 2.
- (i) Select edge (3,5) with weight 2.
- (j) Select edge (4,6) with weight 2.
- (k) Final minimum spanning tree with 5 edges and total weight 5.

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